PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ans, 1886, \$6,009,158.17; 1885, \$6,552,494 63. For penaions, 1886, \$63,404,804.03; 1885, \$55,102,267.40. For the military, including river and harbor improvements and argenals, 1886, \$34,321,152,74; 1885, \$42,670,-8.47. For the may, including vessels, achinery and improvements of navy rds, 1888, \$13,907,887.74; 1885, \$16,021,yards, 1886, \$13,907,887.74; 1880, \$10,031,079.60. For interest on the public debt, 1886, \$50,580,145.97; 1885, \$51,386,256.47. For the District of Columbis, 1886, \$2,892,321.89; 1885, \$3,499,650.95, Miscallaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenue, 1886, \$47,986,683.04; 1885, \$64,798.663.17. The ascertained receipts up The ascertained receipts, up October 1, 1886, such receipts estimated the remainder of the year, amounted \$355,000,000. The expenditures certained and estimated for the me period are \$256,000,000; inditing an analysis and analysis. o period are \$268,000,000; indi-ig an anticipated surplus at the of the year of \$00,000,000,

The value of some of our leading ex-ports during the fiscal year as compared with the value of the same for the year immediately preceding is here given, and farnishes information both interesting and

more than in excess of public necessites. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed would retire that class result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness appon which it could be applied, we should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the pc.Die, hoarded in the Treasury, when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn fulo a wasteful public extravagance of the entire country and with a willingness of all the corruption of natural demonstration. ne simple existence of this sur-its threatened attendant evils ion. Its worst phase is the exaction of called for redemption amounting to \$
such a surplus through a pervention of called for redemption amounting to \$
such a surplus through a pervention of the called the requirements of the requi overnment, and a dangerous departure the sums which limit the right ederal texation. Good government. of federal trastion. Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen beasted, has for its objects, the protection of every person within its care in the greatest library consistent with the good order of society and his perfect security in the erjoyment of his earnings with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the meanings appliance is exacted. minution for public needs.
of the people's substance of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necseary to neet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its economical administration such exaction becomes ruthers extertion and a violation

The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceil their true character and their extent. But we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount rised unofessally for the amount. nount raised professedly for the support of the government is paid by them as abwhich supply their daily wants as if it was paid at fixed proceeds into the hand of the tax-gatherer. Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though secretimes vanuing its innovance and clamering for the protection of the government is sluggish; still, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity furnishing an occasion for federal taxation and exining the value which enshies it to hear its barden; and the labor. ables it to bear its barden; and the scor-ing man is thoughtfully enquiring wheth-er in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advan-

There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates ab-normal and exceptional business profit which, under the system which produces which, under the system which produces such surplus, increases abundant corresponding profit to the people at large. The vast accumulations of a few among out citizens whose fortunes revealing the wealth of the ment favored in anti-Democratic nations, are not the natural growth of the steady, plain and industrious republic. Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture, see that day by day, and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products atruggle in foreign markets with the exception of nations, which by silowing a free-rexchange of products than we permit, enable their of products than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the

LOOKING TO THE TARIPY. As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship, and in the glory

Due regard should be also accorded in any proposed readjustment to interests of American labors so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring, cless fixed within payinding, beyong and doopers under all unyielding bounds and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable fate of daily toll. We recognize in labor the chief factor in the wealth of the republic and For the year ending June 30, 1886.

mentic Merchandiss. \$550, 261, 222 00

in the Merchandiss. \$550, 261, 222 00

in the Merchandiss. \$14, 260, 201 00

in the Merchandiss. \$14, 260, 201 00

in Merchandiss. \$12, 260, 201 00

For the year ending June 30, 1885.

mentic Merchandise. \$12, 260, 201 00

prign Merchandise. \$13, 260, 202 00

orign Merchandise. \$13, 260, 202 00

orign Merchandise. \$13, 260, 202 00

int to bring within file domestic original to be successful to the proper workingmen to the revenue lawn of the country and the manner in which was a file as the proposition of the proper in probability influences the question of the proper in probability in probability influences the question of the proper in probability in probability influences the question of the proper in probability in probability influences the question of the proper in probability in proba circle additional comforts and advantages. This relation of the workingmen to the revenue laws a detailed account of the administration of the country and the manner in which it probably influences the question of the department and contains smudy it probably influences the question of wages shall not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and protection solidated return of two thorsand one hundring agrees the proper and these considers.

facturers. I recommend that keeping, in view of all these considerations the inment of such portion of the public debt as view of all these considerations the inis now at our option subject to extinualish current if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed would retire that class ought to be released to the people by an found the class of indibtedness written less than one year amendment of our revenue laws which from this date. Thus a continuation of our present ravenue system would soon of life and give freer entrance to such intensity in the recipit of an annual income ported materials as by American labor much greater than necessary to meet gov.

> The sum paid on the public debt during the fiscal year June 30, 1886, was \$44,551, 045,380. During the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1886, three percent bonds were called for redemntion amounting to \$127, relating to the sinking fund, \$40,639,90 for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called \$102,279,450 became the bonds thus called \$102,279,460 became subject under such calls to rademption prior to November 1, 1886. The remainder amounting to \$25,013,650 matured under the calls after that date. In addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prior to November 1, there were also paid before that day certain of these honds with interest thereon. tain of these bonds with interest thereon, amounting to \$5,072,350, which were anticipated as to their maturity, of which \$2,064,850 had not been called, Thus

government and the expense of its evonomical administration such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation \$107,311,300 had been actually applied
of the fundamental principles of a iree
government.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The indirect manner in which these

The indirect manner in which the indirect manner senied by three percent bonds. Tany, however, have been since November 1, or will at once be, further reduced by \$22.006,150, being bonds which have been called, as stready stated, but not redeemed and cancelled before the latter date.

SILVER COINAGE.

During the fiscal year ended June 39, 1886, there were coined under the compulsory sliver coinage act of 1872 29,838, 1905 sliver dollars, and the sliver used in such coinage was \$23,418,900.01 There is had been coined up to the close of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law 203 882,554 sliver dollars, and on the lat day of December, 1886 the total amount of such coinage was \$247,-131,540. The director of the mint reports that at the time of the passage of the law of 1878 directing this coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollars thus coined was 944 conts each, and that on the 31st day of July 1886, the price of eliver reached the lowest stage ever known, so that ed the lowest stage ever known, so that the intrinsic or builton price of our stand-ard silver dollar at that date was less than

od the lowest stage ever known, so that the intrinsic or builtion price of our standard sliver dollar at that date was less than seventy-live cents. The price of sliver on the 89th day of November last was such as to make these dollars intrinsically worth seventy-eight cents each.

Those differences in value of the soins represent the fluctuations in the price of sliver, and they certainly do not indicate that compulsory coinage by the government enhances (the prices of that sommodity or secures unformity in its value. Every fair and logal effort has been made by the Treasury Department to distribute this currency among the people. The withdrawal of the United States treasury potes of small denominations and the issuing of small sliver certificates have been resorted to in the endeavors to accomplish this result, in obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the people in the Congress. On the 37th day of November, 1836, the people held of these coins, or gartificates representing them, the nominal sum of \$166,573,041, and we still bad \$79,404,346 in the Treasury, as against about \$142,805,376 remaining in the Treasury one year ago. The director of the mint again urges the necessity of more room for the purpose of storing these sliver dollars which are not needed for circulation by the people. I have seen no resent to change the views expressed in my last sunual measage on the subject of this conquiery coinage and Fagain urge its suspension upon all the grounds contained in my former recommendation reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year se compared by the commendation reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year se compared by the commentation reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year se compared by the commentation reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year se compared by the

therein tends to double the demands involved in the present condition of the docket of the courts well filled with private suits, and of the course allowed by the District Attorney, and no greater than is necessary for the ordinary and current business of his office. These revenue obligations can't be considered too exmestly in the adoption by the Congress of a plan of general re-organization of the Federal Courts, as has been heretofore recommended. I urge the importance of passing & law permitting the appointment of almended. I urge the importance of passing A law permitting the appointment of additional federal powers in the District where these government suits have accumulated, so that by continuous seasions of the courts devoted to the trial of these cause that may be determined. It is entirely plain that a great saving to the government would be accomplished by such a remedy and the sultors who have the save and the sultors who have the save access would be dealed justice through et claims would be denied justice through delay.

OUR ARMY.

all that certain of our cities named in the report of the board should be fortified and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once. The work has been thoroughly considered and laid out, the Secretary of Warreports, but all is delayed in default of Congressional action. The absolute necessity judged by all standards of prudence and loresight of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the

products and sprengin or our proparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and niortam of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasta, is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately. The valuable and any exitive treatment of this yaluable and suggestive treatment of this question by the Socretary of War is earnstly commended to the consideration of the Congress. THE APACHE AFFAIR,

In September and October last the hostile Apaches who, under the leader-ship of Gerontmo, had for eighteen months been on the war-patu, and during that time had committed many murders and been the cause of constant terror to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to General Miles, the military commander who succeeded General Crook in the manwho succoded General Crook in the man-ngement and direction of their pursuit.

Under the terms of their surrender as then reported and in view of the under-standing which these murderous savages seemed to entertain of the assurances given, it was considered best to imprison them in such manner as to prevent their ever engacing in nucle outrages again, inever engaging in such outrages again, in-stead of trying them for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe plage of confinement, all the adult males plage of confinement, all the adult males were sent thither and will by closely guarded as prisoners. In the meantime the residue of the band who, though still remaining upon the reservation, were regarded as unsafe and suspected of furnishing sid to those on the warpath, had been removed to Fort Marion. The women and the larger children of the houtles ware also after there and a vargarants. were also taken there and arrangements have been made for butting the children

fourth rate vessels of small tanage, only one of which was designed as a war yessel, and all of which are auxiliary merely. Third, twenty-seven graining ships, three of which are built of iron, of small tonage and twenty-four of wood. Of these wooden vessels it is estimated by the Chief Constructor of the Navy that only three will be serviceable beyond a period of six years, at which time it may be said that of the present naval force pothing. wooden vessels it is estimated by the Chief Constructor of the Navy that only there must be United States prisoners to, furnish important aid in this movement of its years, at which time it may be said that of the present naval force nothing worthy of the name will remain. All the vessels herefore authoriged are under contract or in course of construct.

The considerable cost of the cost of the considerable cost of the considerable cost of the and the vesses hereover a data of an under contract or in course of construction, except the armored ships, the torpsdo and dynamito basts and one cruiser. As to the last of these, the bids were in excess of the limit fixed by Congress. The production in the United States of armore and gun steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day if the armored war vessels are to be completed with these materials of home manufacture. This hap been the subject of investigation by two boards and two committees of Congress within the last three years. The report of the gun foundry board in 1881, of the board on fortifications made in January last and the reports of the select committees of the two Houses made at the last session of Congress have entirely exhausted the subject so far as preliminary investigation is inso far as preliminary investigation is in-volved, and in their investigation they

volved, and in their investigation they are substantially exceed.

In the event that the present invitation of the department for bids to furnish such of this material as is now authorised shall fail to induce domestic manufacturers to andertake the large expenditures required to prepare for the new manufacturer and no other steps are taken by Congress at its coming session, the Secretary contemplates with dissatisfaction the necessity of obtaining abroad the armor and the gan steel for the authorised ships. It would seem destrable that the wanta of the army and the newy in this repard should be reasonably met, and that by inviting their contracts, such inducement might be offered as would result in securing the domesticating of these important interests.

so about \$26,000, but proper measures or the season of the last proper measures or the season of the last proper measures or the last proper measures of the last proper measurement of the ment by numerous instructions and many interest service to the establishment for a direct service to the Argentine Republic and for semi-monthly dispatches to the Empire of Brazil, and the subject is commended to your consideration. It is an obvious duty for the government to provide the means of postal communication which car commence require, and with prudest forcess of results the wise extension of it may lead to stimulating inter-

ne closer relations which greater freedom f communication would tend to estab-I suggest that as distinguished from I suggest that as distinguished from a grant or subsidy for the mere benefit of any line of trade or travel, whatever outley may be required to escure additional postal service necessary and proper and not otherwise attainable, should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate companisation for sub-service. compensation for such service.

course and become the harbinger of a profitable traffic which will open new av-

nues for the disposition of the produ enters for the disposition of the products of our industry. The cirumstance of the countries at the far south of our continent are such as to livite our enterprise and afford the promise of sufficient advantages to justify an unusual effort to bring about

ment, and I invite your attention to the

report.

The conduct of the Department of Justice for the last fisual year is fully detailed in the report of the Attorney General, and I invite the earnest attention of the Congress to the same and due con-sideration of the recommendations therein contained. In the report submitted by grees, useds, disposition and capacity for Congress he strongly recommended the erection of a penitentiary for the conflacture of prisoners convicted in the United States courte, and he repeats the recommendation in his report for the last year. This is a matter of vory great importance can be a commendation of the wisdom of Congress may better devise to supply the additionary of the average which the wisdom of Congress may better devise to supply the Congress he strongly recommended the erection of a penitentiary for the conflaehave been made for jutiling the children of prisoners convicted in the United States and unavailing offers and Navy of the United States, aside from the ships in the course of construction, consists of first, fourteen single turnsted monicists of first states of these ships are dysolute and an opportunity for improvement and strength and should have encouraging the properties of the ships in harbor defense, and then steen single in harbor defense, and then steen single in harbor defense, and then steen single of the ships in harbor defense, and then steen single of the ships in harbor defense, and then steen single of the ships in harbor defense, and then steen single of the ships in harbor defense, and then steen single of the ships in harbor defense, and then steen single ships in the square ships in harbor defense, and then steen single ships in the square ships in harbor defense, and then steen ships in harbor defense, and should have encourage ment and steen ships are essential and should have encourage ment and steen ships in the increased steedance upon the school and there is a yielding of lands. Developed are essential and should have encourage ment and steedance ment and stee

r our outlay.
I again urge a change in the Federal I again urge a change in the Federal Judicial systom to meet the wants of the people and obviate the delays necessarily attending the present condition of affairs in our Gourts. All a pro agreed that something should be done and much favor is shown by those well able to advise to the plan suggested by the Attorney General at the last session of the Congress and recommended in my last annual message. This recommendation is renewed, together with another made at the same time, touching a change in the manner of compensating District Attorneys and Marshale, and the latter subject is commended to the Congress for its guiten in the interest of economy to the government and humanity, fairness and justice to our people.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

properly pran and intelligently direct the matters adapted to produce the most speedy results and permanent benefits. Hence the necessity for a supplemental agency or system directed to the end of promoting the general and more rapid transitions of the tribes from hights and customs of harbarism to the ways of civilization. With an anxious desired device some plan of operation by which devise some plan of operation by which to secure the welfare of the Indians and to compensation for such service.

The extension of the free delivery service as suggested by the Postmaster General has herebeffer received my canotion, from the support of an idle and dependant if it is to be hoped a suitable snatement on population, I recommended in a previous annual measage the passage of a for an appropriation sufficient to enable the general inspection of fourth-class committee commissioned as an instrument-offices has my approbation. I renew my alliy auxiliary to those already established approval of the recommendation of the for the care of the Indians. It was the provided for the Post Office Depart: composed of six intelligent and capable ment, and I invite your attention to the persons—three to be detailed from the ment, and I invite your attention to the persons—three to be detailed from the several other recommendations in his army, having practical ideas on the subimprovement or immediate self-suppor the language of civilization and trained in the habits of industry, they should assume the duties, privileges and responsibilities of citizanship. No obliacle should hinder the location and settlement of any Indian willing to take land in saveralty. On the contrary, the inclination to do so should be atimulated at all times when proper and expedient. But there is no authority of law for making allotments on some of the reservations, or other allotments provided for, which are so small that the Iudians, though ready and desiring to estitle down are not willing to small that the Indians, though ready and desiring to settle down are not willing to accept such small areas when their reservations contain ample lands to afford them homesteads of sufficient size to meet their present and future needs. These inequalities of existing special laws and treaties, should be corrected and some general legislation on the subject should be provided, so that the more progressive members of the different tribes greasive members of the different tribes. attorious, would be savon by the adop. These inequalities of existing special laws it on of the pina proposed and by employ- and treaties, should be corrected and ing them in the manufacture of such some general legislation on the subject articles as were needed for use by the government, quite a large pecuniary henor for every outlet by the different tribos for our outlet. Matters arising from the construction and operation of railroads across some of the regervations, claims of title and right of occupancy set up by white persons to some of the best land within other reservations requires legislation for their flual adjustment. The settlement of these matters wil

taxation a sound public policy requires that such of our cilisons as have built up that such of our cilisons as have built up that such of our cilisons as have built up that such of our cilisons as have built up that the present condition should not saddenly and to their policy, deprived of advantage to which they have adopted their burst of the present condition should be content with such consideration of the content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautionsly with their interest while the iquat demand of the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly answered. A reasonable without district makes in the present condition while to content with such consideration of this such and of the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly answered. A reasonable without district makes in the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes in the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes in the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes and insight more and the policy for the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes and insight more and the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes and the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes and the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes and the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes and the people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes a people for relief from needless taxion is honesly another to people for relief from needless taxion is honesly anothers. A reasonable without district makes a people for relief from needless taxion the people for relief from needless taxion the pe

I also recommend the repeat of the des-ert land laws, unless it shall be the pleas-ure of Congress to so amend these laws as to render them lees liable to abuses. As the chief motive for an evasion of the laws and the principal cause of their result in land accumulation in-stead of land distribution is the panalty with which transfers one the dotails of accountability for funds and supplies nave time to look after the insecured to settlers, it may be deemed addistrial training and improvement of a visable to provide by legislation some few Indians only, the many are neglected, and remain idle and despendent, conditions not favorable for progress in civilina not favorable for progress in civilination. The compensation allowed agents and the condition of the service are not directing the removal of fences which including the condition of the workmen, closed the public domain. Many of these properly plan and intelligently direct the order, but much of the public land still matters adapted to produce the most remains in the lines of these properly order, but much of the public land still remains in the lines of these unlawful fences. The injurious methods resorted it in order to continue these traspasses and the hardihood of the pretenses by which, in some cases, such inclosures are justified, are fully detailed in the report of the luterior. The remaining, which inclose public lands, will be selforced with all the authority and means with which the executive branch of the government is, or shall be invested by this Congress for that purpose. gress for that purpose.

PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pen-cioners contains a detailed and most satis-factory exhibit of the operations of the ension Bureau during the last fiscal year. The amount of work done was the larges in any year since the organization of the persons—three to be detailed from the army, having prectical ideas on the subject of the treatment of Indiasa and interested in their welfare; and that it should be charged under the direction of the Septetary of the Interior with the management of such mattern of detail as cannot with the present organization be properly and successfully conducted, and which present different phases as the Indians themselves differ in their progress, needs, disposition and capacity for grass, needs, disposition and capacity for

widows.

The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is \$808.024.811 57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1880 is 40.857, a larger number than has been allowed in Since the last mentioned date and dur-ing the last session of the Congress, 041 such acts became laws. It seems to me that no acis occasion laws. It seems to me that no one can examine our person octabilishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality, justice can be very nearly done to all who ase entitled under the present laws to the pension bounty of the government. But, it is undeniable that cases exist well entitled to relief in which the pension bureau is powerless to aid. Rally worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind of quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require, or, which they though their merit is apparent, for some other reason unjustly dealt with through general laws. These conditions fully justify application to the Congress and special encotments. But resort to the Congress for a special pension act to overrule the doliberate and careful determination of the pension bureau on the merits or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted consented. one can examine our pension establishment eral execution of general laws, it must be admitted opens the door to the allowance greasive members of the different tribes admitted opens the door to the allowance of questionable claims and presents to the their example lead others to follow, breaking away from tribal customs and substituting these for the love of home, the interest of the family and the rule of the State. The Indian character and nature are such that they are not easily, led while broading over unadjusted wrongs.

This is especially so regarding their lands. Matters arising from the constraint and particularly and the rules of the state. The lands of the state of the state of the family and the rule of the state of the s have been allowed upon fraudulent representation. This has been declared from the Pension Bureau not only in this from the Francison Bureau not only in this but in prior administrations. The naefulness and the justice of any system, for the distribution of penaiong depends upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the Commissioner that there are now paid by the government one hundred and thirty-one different rates of pressions. He seek

the measure of weight in rating scaled correspondence and diminishing one-half the charge for newspaper carriage was imposed by legislation which look effect with peaced by legislation which look effect with peaced by legislation which look effect with the beganning of the pass fixed year, while the obstant demand of our territorial desired with the obstant demand of our territorial desired year agond the control of land captilly by wealthy the obstant demand of our territorial desired year agond the control of land captilly by wealthy the obstant demand of our territorial desired years good the desired years of the control of land captilly by wealthy the captillone of land captilly by wealthy the control of land captilly by wealthy the captillone of land captillone volume of special legislation. As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service and disability, as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features. Every patriotic heart responds to a tendor consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with sivancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tenneted by the contemplation of such. sickness or misfortune. We are a tempted by the contemplation of such

tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in desire to include this feeling of consideration, I can't rid myself of the conviction that if these exsoldiers are to be relieved they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an ensement under which railed may be actment under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief olaimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor abould such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of gynpathy or the tender mercies of social sha political influence with their unjust discriminations. The discharged soldiers and sailors of the country age our fellow citizens and interested with us in the passage and laishful execution of wholesome laws. They cannot be severed from their duty of citizenship by artini appeals to their spirit of brotherhood, born of common peril and suffering, nor will they exact, as a test of devotion to their welfare, a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf.

On the fourth of March, 1885, the cur-

On the fourth of March, 1885, the curon the source of the Fatent Cilice was on an average five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few weeks the delay in obtaining an axamination of an environment. aining an examination of an application for a pitent will be but nominal. number of applications for patents during the last flecal year, including relasues, d algos, trademarks and labels, equals 40,678, which is considerably in excess of the number recorded during any preceding way.

ing year,

The Secretary of the Interior suggests a change in the pian for the payment for the indebtedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to the government. His suggestion has the unanimous endorsement of the change adjusted by the government to get persons selected by the government to act interests of the United States in the beard of direction. In considering the plan propaged the sole matters which should be taken into account, in my opinion, are the situation of the government as a creation of the government as a creation of the principal and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the saveral states are inoperative to regulate rates of transportant supon railreads if such regulation interleres with the rate of carriage from one State into another. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied the expediency of federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration. The nterests of the United States in the beard subject is worthy of consideration. The relations of labor to capiatl and of the

laboring men to their employers are of the utmost concern to every patriotic cit-izen. When these are strained and disis the turn's concern to every parrious citisan. When these are strained and distorted unjustifiable claims are apt to be
insisted upon by both interested in
the controversy which results in the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country is jeopardised.

Any intervention of the general government within the limits of its constitutional authority to avert such a condition
should be willingly acceeded. In a
special message transmitted to the Congrees at its last session I suggested the
enlargement of our present Labor Bureau
and adding to its present functions the
power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employer and employed. When these differences reach such a
stage as to result in the interruption

stage as to result in the interruption af commerce between the States, the application of this remedy by the, government might be regarded as entirely with

we might reasonably hope that such arbitartors, if carefully selected and if entitled to the confidence of the parties affected would be voluntarily called to the settlement of controvesies of less extent and not necessarily within the domain of federal regulation. I am of the opinion that this suggestion is worthy the attention of the Congress. But after all has been done by the passage of laws, either federal or State, to relieve a situation in it of solicitude, much more remains the accomplished by the selection. a situating init of solicitude, much more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of a true American sentiment which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirit of our institutions would teach that a hearty co-operation on the part of all interests, is the surest path to part of all interests, is the surest pain to national greatness and the happiness of all our people; that capital should in recognition of the brotherhood of our citi-zanship, and in a spirit of American fair-ness generodily accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would tach, too. contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach, too, that the diverse situation of our people are inseperable from our civilization, that every citizen should in his sphere be a contributor to the general good, that capital does not necessarily tend to the on-pression of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders alienate from their promoters true American sympathy and kindly feeling.

FIELD AND PLOW.

The Department of Agriculture representing the oldest and largest of our national industries is subserving well the purposes of its organization. By the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprises and by the opening of new sources of agricultural wealth the dis-As every particle citian replocal in the fourty as a spintan and the givery of the manner of components the present citizens citizenship, and in the givery of our rational scholenship of the manner of components the present size of the present size of the manner of components the present size of the present size of

staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best and its warmost supporters are those who are restrain-1 and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the Government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper gredential showing active ratisan work. They mean to public officers if not that lives, the only opportunity afforded them to attend public business, and they mean to give to the people of the country the better performance of the work of their government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. Whon cavifyields more fully to examination the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service roform may be imperfect in some of its dettile, it may be misunderstood and opposed, it may not always be faithfully applied, its designs may a mistake or willful latent; it may sometimes fremble trade the sessuits of its enumies or languish ander nissended and of imtimes missearry, through mistake or wilfel intent; it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its counties or languish under misguided and of impracticable friends, but if the paople of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their government, they will abandon the surest grarantee of the safety and success of American inalitations. and success of American institutions. invoke for this reform the unearful and avoke for this reform the queerful and ungrudging support of the Congress. I renew my recommendation made last year that the salaries of the commissioners he made equal to other officers of the government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the needle. will enable them to increase the useful-ness of the cause they have in charge.

PREEDMEN'S BANK.

I desire to call the attention of the Congress to a plain duty which the govern-ment owes to the depositors in the Fresd-man's Savings and Trust Oompany. This company was chattered by the Congress for the benefit of the most illiterate and humble of our people, and with the inten-tion of snourselve in them industry and don of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were preided over by officers holding the com missions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably, I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard-earned savings in the institution implied an undertaking on the part of their government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of \$9.930.957.99 to 41.33 depositions. Div. of \$2,939,925,22 to 61,131 depositors. Div of \$2,939,920.22 to 61,131 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to sixty-two percent have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be \$1,645,181.72. This sum deducted from the entire amount of deposits leave \$1,291,744.50 still unpaid. Past exparience has shown that guite a large part of this sum will not that guite a large part of this gum will not

The control of the affairs of the Dis-trict of Columbia having been placed in the hands of purely executive officers, while the Congress still retains all legisla-tive authority relating to its government, tive authority relating to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the most pressing needs of the District and recommend their consideration. The laws of the District appear to be in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and their codification or revision is much needed. Daring the past year one of the bridges leading from the District to the State of Virgiuia became until for use and travel upon it was forbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches, from the City of Washington, is worthy of the attention of and its branches, from the City of Wash-ington, is worthy of the attention of Congress. The Commissioners of the dis-trict represent that the laws regulating the sale of liquor and granting licenses therefor, should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define and enlarge the scope and powers, of charitable and penal institutions within the district. I suggest that the Commis-sions be clothed with the power to make within fixed limitations police regulations. within fixed limitations police regulations

I believe this power granted and carefully guarded would tend to subcarefully guarded would tend to sub-serve the good order of the muni-cipality. It seems that trouble still exists growing out of the occupation of the occupation of the streets and avenues by certain railroads having their termini in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railroads all the fa-cilities they require for the transaction of their business and at the same time pretheir business and at the same time protect citizens from injury to their persons or tect citizens from injury to their persons or property. The Commissioners again com-plain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary office for district business and for the safe keeping of val-uable books and papers, are entirely in-sufficient. I recommend that this condi-tion of affairs be remedied by the Con-gress, and that suitable quarters be furgress, and that suitable quarters be fur-nished for the needs of the District Government.

ernment.

In conclusion I carnesily invoke such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good and demonstrate during the romaining days of the Congress as at present organized, its ability and inclination to see and meet people's needs, that it shall be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 6, 1886.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1886.

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